## WORKING FOR REPEAL.

OPPONENTS OF SILVER ENCOURAGED BY DON DICKINSON'S VISIT.

BUT THEIR CONFIDENCE IS NOT THARED BY

#### MANY HOUSE DEMOCRATS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 1.-Ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson was in Washington to day in consultation M. Diramson variety. Senator Carlisle and other Democattle leaders in regard to the prospects of legislation for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. It is underfor the repeat of the impressed upon all of them the parafrom a Democratic standpoint of mount necessity and a periodicatic standpoint of es into power. Mr. Dickinson's visit appeared the Democratic advocates of the Andrew the House with new hope and courage, and sereral of them seem to regard its passage as assured, but their confidence was not shared by a large number of Democratic Representatives.

The Committee on Rules is to hold a meeting to morter merning to decide upon the form of the pedsl order setting apart February 9 and 10 for the Anti-Silver bill. There is no ability that the order as reported by that comspec will include a provision for closing debate and sent at a specified hour on February 10, as the sens of the Bacon resolution provide. If the friends of the bill are strong enough, they will vote down the on for the previous question on the report of the on Rules, and then move a closure amend and demand the previous question thereon

Many of them appear to be confident that they They expect that the Republicans will support the mency, and that a good many Democrate will do so a response to the appeals and demands of Messrs. illard, Quincy, Dickinson, Carlisle, Cockran and other morats, who are regarded as the direct personal messutatives of Mr. Cleveland on this subject. In eder to do this. Democrats, of course, will be forced to their past convictions to the winds. That ome of them will do this is altogether probable. They want offices for themselves or their friends under the incoming Administration, and it is well understood that all of them have been favored with "a straight that all of them have been favored with "a straight up" that they will mar their own future prospects, as well as those of their friends, unless they shall respect and do all they can to gratify Mr. Cleveland's anxious desire in this regard.

It is expected that Republican Representatives reserrily will support the closure amendment if it hall be offered, and several of them to-day were inclined to think that it might be adopted.

FOR A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

#### A BILL RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- Chairman Wilcox, of the Co mittee on the Eleventh Census, to-day reported to the House on the resolution to inquire as to the expediency of the establishment of a permanent censu hareau. The report states that hearings were had in committee on this subject, and testimony was heard from census experts, all of whom recommended the cablishment of a permanent bureau. It was and economy than under the decennial system. In view of these facts the committee reported favorably upon the propositon, and submitted to the House for

sideration a bill providing for a permanent bureau The bill allows a superintendent, chief clerk, dis-ursing officer and five expert chiefs of divisions. together with an office force, the aggregate cost of which, it is estimated, will not exceed \$200,000 an-The entire force is to be pinced under civil is increased from 175 to 300. It reduces the size of enumeration districts, and places the final decision as to those districts in the hands of the superintendent asiderations. The compensation of enumerators changed from a per capita allowance to a per diem of 83, and in sparsely settled districts a higher rate not to exceed \$6. special agents are made amenable to the penalty prescribed for making false returns, as well as enumerators and supervisors. The ful contains a provision for continuing the farms, homes and mortgages investigation authorized by act of february 22, 1800. There are also a number of minor changes which have been suggested by the experience of the eleventh census, which simplify the work and increase the value of the result obtained.

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Republican members of the senate, under the direction of Mr. Sherman, have just completed a poll of the Senate on the proposed the Sherman Silver act of 1890. The poll was made by Senators Chandler and Dixon, and it is said that the result is not at all satisfactory to those who have looked forward to the possible repeal of the act. According to common report, these Senaters have discovered that there are only about on the Democratic side who can be depended upon to vote for the repeal, and that the result is even more discouraging on the Republican There are some Senators, and in this class Mr. Platt is placed, who are in favor of or who would rote for the repeal if the measure came to a vote, but who will not vote to bring the matter under consideration. It is also understood that there is a majority of seven or eight on the Republican side of the Chamber against bringing the measure to a

A DISCOURAGING POLL OF THE SENATE.

## MANAGERS WANT DUTIES REPUNDED.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- A number of applications by Beatrical and operatic managers have been received by the Treasury Department for a refund of duties paid by them on costumes of their companies upon entry to the United States. These applications are based upon the decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in what is known as the Agnes Huntington case. In this case the court decided that theatrical costumes brought from abroad with the members of theatrical company were free of duty as tools of trade. In all cases where the duty on such costumes was paid under protest, and the other requirements of the Treasury Department were complied with, the parties will be entitled to a refund of duties.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE AMENDMENTS.

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, although it had previously restate Commerce act, to-day heard W. J. Sewell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who made an argument in favor of striking out the second section of the bill. The committee decided to strike out the leaded cars tendered by one line to another and the charges to be made for hauling this class of freight. ommittee also reported with amendment the House bill providing for the public inspection of tariffs, etc., but added an amendment which provides that copies of such schedules, tartfis, fares, etc., shall be leterved as records by the Interstate Commerce Com-mittee, and shall be prima facie evidence in all inrestigations and judicial proceedings. It further Provides that copies shall be kept on file of all leatracts and agreements between common carriers. All statistics, tables and figures, and that certified topies of the same shall be receivable as evidence.

## DISCUSSING FREE ART.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House Committee on Ways and Means this morning decided to report fareby a bill for the admission free of duty of expanings on wood, the work of American arists on Saturday and to reconsider the bill, in order that it may be considered in connection with a Free Art bill. The Free Art bill was called up by Mr. Cottan and discussed, but 12 o'clock arrived before action could be had on it.

### ARIZONA WILL HAVE A CHANCE.

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Republican S natorial rning decided to put the Territory o Arizona on the same footing with the Territories of ma, New-Mexico and Utah, which, at a previous aucus, they decided to admit to the Union. There

## NOTHING LIKES.S.S.

cine. It cores diseases of the blood and skin by remov-ing the poison, and at the same time supplies good blood to the wasted parts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes.

be the wasted parts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes, which are said to be just as good; it is not true. No medicine in the world has performed as many wonderful cures or relieved so much suffering.

"My blood was hadly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order-diseased and a constant source of suffering, no appetite and no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of S. S. S. brought me right out. There is no better remedy for bood disease. JOHN GAVIN. Duyton, Ohio."

appeared to be a feeling that an injustice had been done Arizona. Mr. Carey will assume the burden of getting the question before the Senate for a vote. lie will find some opposition, for there are Senators who will throw obstacles in the way, and for the further reason that the session is so far advanced that it cannot possibly be reached.

#### THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AGAIN. ITEM? FOR RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

AGREED TO PY THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 1.-In the House to-day the dis cussion of the Sundry Civil bill was continued. The pending question was on the jurisdictional point of order raised by Eutler against the river and harbon

items of the bill. Mr. Outhwaite argued in suppor of the point of order. He charges extravagance against the Committee on Eivers and Harbors, and riticised the bills reported from that committee. This criticism was resented by Mr. Catchings. dolman supported the point of order, and declared that its reversal would establish a dangerous prec edent. The point of order was overruled,

The item was then taken up for consideration. the aggregate the appropriation made is \$16,000,000 Mr. Holman offered as a substitute for the item an amendment appropriating a bulk sum of \$8,000 000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of War for the improvements contemplated in the pending provision. The debate on the subject was

Mr. Springer in opposing the appropriations cor tained in the bill, called attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which estimates that at the conclusion of the fiscal year of 1893-4, an unexpended balance of \$17,500,000 would remain fro previous appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Now it was proposed to make an ad-

ditional appropriation of \$16,000,000. Mr. Catcaings questioned the correctness of Mr springer's deductions from this statement, whereupon Mr. Springer announced his willingness to vote for the appropriation of \$16,000,000 if a proviso was added that that should be all the money that would be expended during the fiscal year for the carrying out of contracts. But this suggestion was not favor ably received by Mr. Catchings, who intimated that the appropriation would go through without the ber fit of Mr. springer's vote.

Mr. Outhwaite called attention to the depleted ondition of the Treasury and called upon a Demo cratic House to pause before it was placed under the pecessity of borrowing money to meet its liabilities Mr. Dingtey also opposed the bill as far as it re ferred to river and harbor appropriations. No one was more strongly in favor of reasonable appropriations than he was, but if the bill were passed in its present form the appropriations for the next fiscal year for river and harbor impovements would reach the sum of \$\pi\_{\pi\_{\text{the Nil}}}(00,000)\$. Even if the Treasury had a large surplus, the appropriation of such an enormous

the sum of \$53,000,000. Even if the Treasury had a large surplus, the appropriation of such an enormous amount would not be warranted.

After further debate Mr. Holman's substitute was rejected—46 to 145.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that the President if, in his judgment, the condition of the Treasury will not warrant the expenditure, may withhold the appropriations made for river and harbor improvements. Lost—42 to 149.

The items for river and harbor improvements were then agreed to. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

#### THE SENATE MAKES GOOD PROGRESS. THE FORTIFICATION AND ARMY APPROPRIATION

BILLS PASSED-THE DISTRICT BILL CONSIDERED. Washington, Feb. 1.-In the Senate today the Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Gorman said that the condition of the finances made it

absolutely necessary that the great si economy should be practised. The whole bill does not appropriate half what it night to, said Mr. Hawley, and the whole scheme of arming our coastwise defence is going on at a limp-

ing, altogether unsatisfactory and unpatriotic rat People are talking about what we will do in a certain emergency that may be on us any day; while we have absolutely nothing whatever to fight with. Mr. Platt regarded the whole bill as coining a de liberate determination on the part of Congress not to do anything for coast fortifications. A new Admin istration was coming into power, and he hoped that those who represented it would rise to a patriotic con

reasonable condition of defence. Mr. Dawes, in charge of the bill, said he had no desire to defend the bill as it came from the House, but he thought wholesale condemnation of it was no

ideration of the needs of the country and to a purpos

to do what was necessary to put the country in a

Mr. Gorman said that, in his judgment, Congres had been as liberal as it ought to be in the present experimental stage. We have appropriated enough to pay for all the rough steel that can be utilized during the next two and half years. We have provided a sufficient amount of money to complete the machinery for the great factory which assembles th guns. We have on the statute book a provision of

\$8,000,000 that does not appear on this bill. Mr. Platt resented the intimation of a bankrupt treasury. The Treasury (he said) had money to meet tions, and would have money on hand at the close of the fiscal year. It would have money enough (without any change in the system of taxation to meet all its obligations during the coming fiscal

Mr. Teller offered an amendment appropriating \$130,000 for testing the twelve-inch elevating gun carriage of N. H. Emery. Agreed to. The bill was then passed and the Army Appro-

year.

priation bill was taken up. Mr. Proctor moved an amendment increasing the Mr. Proctor moved as amount of \$30, and of ser-monthly pay of first sergeants to \$30, and of ser-geants to \$18 (an increase of \$8 and \$1 respectively), and giving to both classes the increased pay for length of service.

Mr. Stewart, in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment, saying that this was not the time to

Increase pay.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then passed, and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up. The only item that provoked any opposition was an amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, directive District Commissioners to obtain plans and specifications for a municipal building (to cost \$500,000), on the reservation in front of Centre Market, on Peansylvania ave. It was opposed by Mr. Gorman on the ground that such a site should not be devoted to such a purpose. The amendment was allowed to go over till to-morrow without action.

## THE PATENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OFFICE-NON PARTITAN SERVICE URGED.

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Commissioner of Patents ons submitted his annual report to Congress. The urgent need for more space is again dwell upon, and a recommendation for an increased force of examiners entire section. It regulated the transportation of is made; also one for annual appropriation of \$25,000 to begin the publication of a digest to classify the patents. The report shows that there has been a great improvement in the Patent Office under the vorkings of the classifled service rules and says that the appointment of Commissioner and Assistant Comnissioner should cease to be political, their salaries should be increased and they should hold office on he tenure of good behavior. Regarding the Patent Office exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, the report says that it will comprise upward of 2,500 models, nearly all of them working machines arranged in chronological order. The report says that our patent law is exceptionally liberal to foreigners, and urges that legislation be enacted that will place American inventors on the same footing in the for-

eign countries. abolished in the Patent Office and be relegated to the courts, and that no damages or profits be recovered in a suit for infringement, except such as accrue within the six years last preceding the bringing of a suit.

suit.

The net receipts of the office during the last calendar year were \$1.286,031 83 and the expenditures \$1.110,730 24, making the receipts over expenditures \$175,502 49. There were 21,427 patents issued to citizens of the United States during the last year and 2,051 to foreigners.

#### TELLERS TO COUNT THE VOTE. Washington, Feb. 1.-The Speaker this morning appointed as the tellers on the part of the Bouse to count the electoral vote Messis. Calpman and

Lodge. Both are members of the Committee on Elec-tion of President and Vice-President. BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 1.-The Vice-President announced the appointment of Messrs, Teller, Ransom and Me-Pherson, as the committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President

Mr. Washburn moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Anti-Option bill, and ask a conference with the House. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Washburn, Mitchell and George were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. Mr. Dolph called attention to a circular letter

from a firm of Washington City attorneys, directed to from a firm of Washington City attorneys, directed to settlers on lands granted to the Northern Pacific Rational Company, saying that they had been overcharged road Company, saying that they had been overcharged SWIPT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. charges for a contingent fee of 25 per cent. He

characterized the proposition as a fraud and said he hoped he had sufficiently ventilated it.

On motion of Mr. Allison it was ordered that on On motion of Mr. Allison it was ordered that on Friday next and thereafter the session of the Senate shall begin at 11 a. m. On motion of Mr. Frye it was ordered that House bills on the Senate calendar shall be taken up for consideration in the morning hour of Saturday under Rule 8.

The Senate subsequently passed among others the bill for the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

#### THE PUBLIC DERT STATEMENT. AN INCREASE OF ABOUT #3 000 000 IN JANUARY-THE LARGEST RECEIPTS IN TWO YEARS.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-The monthy public to-day shows an increase of \$3,105,901 in the debt There was a decrease of 8722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt. other hand the interest bearing debt was increased a triffe, \$5.00, and the surplus or not cash in the Treasury was lowered \$3,827,520 during the lost The surplus to-day, including the \$100, month. 000,000 gold greenback reserve aggregated \$125,265, 068. Treasury gold assets to-day aggregate \$228 598,465, against which there are gold certificates, de nand liabilities, amounting to \$136,375,589; lenving a gold balance to-day in the Treasury amounting \$92,222,876, a decrease of \$1,789,034 during Janu ary. Silver assets oggregate \$468,040,081, which there are sliver certificates and silver Treasury note limbilities amounting to \$456,092,993, leaving silver balance of \$11,947,088, an increase of about

\$100,000 during last month. The National debt to-day, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to \$538,537,965, of which \$585,033,600 is interest bearing debt made up of \$559,669,180 4 per cents and \$25,364,500 2 per cent In round numbers about \$510,000,000 of this bonded indebtedness is in registered and \$75,000, 000 in coupon bonds. Since March 1, 1889, the beginning of the present Administration, the bonded indebtedness of the country has decreased \$259,072,560, there having been about \$1.38,000,000 4 1-2 and \$121,000,000 4 per cent bonds redeemed and can-

Government receipts last month in round numbers amounted to \$35,209,972, the largest in any one month for more than two years, and fully four and threequarter millions more than in January, 1852; customs receipts alone last month were \$21,102,476, or three and a half millions more than in January a year ago, while internal revenue receipts were half a million greater than in January, 1892. For the seven menths of the current fiscal year, or up to January 31, receipts from all sources aggregated \$231,063,853 or about \$25,000,000 more than during the corresponding month of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand, expenditures during the seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$234,556,060 or about \$23,000,000 more than during the same months of he preceding year.

The receipts and expenditures in detail during last seven months of the current fiscal year compared with the corresponding months of the pre-ceding year are shown by the following table:

	2865 (10045-4) 1 - 5	Seven months preceding year, #103,181,027 88,497,238 1,760,648 12,848,502
Totals	\$231,063,853 DITURES.	6200,288.015
Civil miscellaneous War	801,590,496 30,420,201 16,441,567 6,200,421 93,171,182	650,271,930 28,842,752 17,545,432 7,448,170 71,871,961
National bank fund redemp- tion account Interest on public debt	0.501.00	10,428,663 16,238,480
Total		<b>\$</b> 211,617.501

#### CAFTAIN MEEKER RESTORED. SECRETARY TRACY OVERRULES THE COURT MARTIAL'S SENTENCE OF SUSPENSION.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-The Secretary of th Navy to day settled the case of Captain Mecker, of the Marine Corps, which involves important principles of ing in the Navy Department since the early part of last November, and owing to the Important points involved has received unusually careful attention. everal features the case presented no precedents. arose from the incidents on shore at La Guayra, which led to the reprimand and trial by court-martial of ideration of the Department upon appeal by Captain Mecker. The Judge Advocate-General, in a brief re Mecker. The Judge Advocate-General, in a brief re-cently submitted to becretary Tracy, gave as his opinion that the publication of Admiral Walker's gen-eral order reflecting upon the character and conduct of the marines and taptain Mecker was a public reprimand; that Admiral Walker was authorized by law and precedent to inflict such reprimand, that the court-martial properly submitted the plea in bar of trial offered by Captain Mecker, and that, the court having sustained the plea in bar, Admiral Walker had no authority to order the court to proceed with the trial.

no authority to order the court to proceed with the trial.

In his remarks secretary Tracy concurs in the main with the conclusions reached by the Judge Advocate General, but states that he does not deem it necessary to decide whether a public reprimand of a commissioned officer by a military superior constitutes a legal bar to a trial and conviction by a court martial. Commenting on the action of Admiral Walker ordering the court to proceed with the trial, secretary Tracy says, among other things: "I am clear that such a record ought not to stand. It is a better and safer practice to held that the convening authority has no power to direct a court to disregard the judgment which it has rendered and proceed to render a different one. This power is asserted by some authorities on military law, but it is a dangerous power, and I am unwilling to be the first to establish such a precedent. The trial, conviction and judgment on the merits of the case are, therefore, set aside and the penalties remitted. Captain Mecker will be released from suspension and restored to duty."

#### TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION. THE FEELING GROWING IN WASHINGTON THAT ONE WILL BE NEEDED.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-The feeling is grow ng here that Mr. Cleveland will decide to call Congress together in extraordinary session soon after his inauguration as President on March 4. Unit within a few weeks it has been the policy of the leaders of the Cleveland wing of the party to decry an extra session. The chief reason for their desire to postpone the meeting of Congress as long as sible has been well known-a lively fear, namely hat the Cleveland forces have not as yet ignthered strength enough in Congress to overthrow the present organization of the House. It begins to look now, however, as if Mr. Cleveland was about to leave the anti-Crisp candidates for Speaker in the ditch and call a session for this spring, no matter if an early date cannot help being highly favorable to Mr. Crisp in his canvass for re-election. Newspapers supposed to reflect Mr. Cleveland's opinions, which last December were denouncing an early session as a hopeless blunder, are now pointing out that Mr. Cleveland is going to demand a stoppage of silver purchases as the first step toward the execution of the Democratic financial policy, and this demand must be met by an extra session of the Lilid Congress, if the Democrats of the Lilid Congress refuse to meet it now.

If Mr. Cleveland is determined to have a vote taken in Congress without delay on the proposition to repeal the Sherman law, there will necessarily be a called se-sion in March or April, for there is no prospect of such a vote being had before the end of the presen Whether Mr. Cleveland thinks he can secure a repeal of the Sherman law from the next Congress or not is not clear. Although the next House may be stronger anti-free-colnage body than the present one, the drift in the Senate will be just the other way.

Changes in the Western states have so far resulted uniformly in gains for the free-coinage side. If Judge Martin gets Mr. Perkins's seat, the anti-silver strength will be reduced by two. The Democratic Senator sent from Wyoming to succeed Mr. Warren will, un doubtedly, go over to the sliver column. Mr. White. of California, a free-coinage Democrat, apparently has already been chosen to succeed Felton, who opposes free coltage. If Mr Casey is defeated for re-election in North

## FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE FOR CULTURED TASTES.

The home beautiful. That's what every one wants or should want. It's beauty or lack of it depends on the

furniture you buy. It pays to buy only artistic furni You cannot know how inexpensive branty may be until you've visited our stores. You cannot find furniture

more tasteful. There's none better made. Only the maker can sell so cheaply. One's surroundings aid in forming character. See that yours are beautiful.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

## HODGMAN'S MACKINTOSHES

Adj. Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Stylish, Odorless, Durable.

BROADWAY.

Dakota, the result will probably be another loss to Altogether the senate will be a more decided silver body by eight to ten rotes after March 4 than it is now, and if three or our more Western territories are admitted as States by this or the next Congress, all chance of repealing the silver Purchase law will be at an end. Mr. Cleve-land wishes, no doubt, to make the attempt at antidiver legislation before New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma come into the Union; and if he really has at heart the stoppage of silver purchases, he would ne fully justified in Insisting upon action at the very outset of his term; for unless he can secure and

complishing it during the rest of his Administratio As far as tariff begislation is concerned, Mr. Cleve and is apparently in no hurry to repeal the McKinley

liver legislation then he will have little hope of ac-

and is apparently in no hurry to repeal the Mckinley law, and it can be assumed that an extra session will not be called for that special purpose. The preparation of a new tariff bill by secretary Carlisle and bimself during next summer would be much more to the President's taste.

The idea that an extra session may be made necessary by the fallure of the regular appropriation bills must be dismissed off-hand. The appropriation bills will all go through with ease, for Mr. Holman has been holding them back purp sely, and could dispatch the whole lot in a few weeks, if he cared to, by procuring a suspension of the rules.

There is, in fact, only one legislative project which threatens to keep Congress together after March 4, whether Mr. Cleveland wishes it or not. The proposition for the annexation of Hawaii may have to be dealt with by Congress in one way or another before the negotiations soon to begin can be terminated successfully, and if these negotiations conflue into Mr. Cleveland's term it is almost certain that Congress will have to remain here to give legislative sanction to whatever action may be decided upon by the Executive.

#### CHANCES OF THE ANTI-OPTION BILL. CHAIRMAN HATCH VERY CONFIDENT THAT IT WILL BECOME A LAW.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-There was much private and informal discussion among the members of the House of Representatives to-day in regard to the probable fate of the Anti-Option bill, which had been received from the Senate with amendments and Hatch is extremely confident that the bill will b he President " within a reasonable time." The oppojust as confident that it will die on the House calen-They are organizing to obstruct the bill at campaign. The worst they expect to happen is that Speaker Crisp will recognize Chairman Hatch, of ne Committee on Agriculture, to offer a motion to ments, and they feel safe in saying that such a motion cannot be carried by the two-thirds vote which will be required. At the last session the bill passed by a vote of 167 to 46 on a motion to suspend the rules seasure assert that many members who voted they have an opportunity. A recent canvass of the House of Representatives gave the following result : For the bill, 95; against the bill, 80; non-committed 00. According to this canvass, which included more than two-thirds of the total membership of the House, If all the "non-committal" members were added to those in favor of the bill, it would still lack the

necessary two thirds. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent today Chairman Hatch said: "I expect that the bill, with the Senate amendments, will be referred to day Chairman Hatch said. A cape of the committee on Agriculture. I have falled a meeting of the committee for to-morrow morning and until after that meeting I cannot say what course will be taken; that is a matter for the committee to determine. I do not understand that any one of the senate amendments contains a provision which will require consideration in the Committee of the Whole-Whether the committee will agree to recommend concurrence in all the senate amendments, or agree to some and non-concur on others, or non-concur in all of them, of course remains to be seen."

"It has been asserted," remarked the correspondent, that you have said that if the Anti-option bill is opposed by fillurisating tactics you will resort to the same tactics to defeat all other pending legislation, even if the result shall be a special session of Congress in the spring."

"I have said nothing of the sort," replied Chairman Hatch, who added. "I do not even know that there is to be an attempt to defeat the bill by fillurisating, and in advance of the action of my committee of course I cannot say what course will be taken. I have no doubt, however, that the differences between the House and Senate will be reconciled, and the bill sent to the Precident for his approval within a reasonable time."

## DISCUSSING THE HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

the post fit and well, is the opinion of a main intimate friend of J. A. Morris, I. W. Rogers is not in the city, but if he and John Huggins are right in their opinions of the respective merits of Lamplighter and Pickponket, the latter has an easy task to smother Lamplighter. Pactolus and Charade are in at extremely light weights. Pactolus defeated Lamplighter twice, and Charade lowered the colors of Lamplighter twice, and Charade lowered the colors of Lamplighter twice, and charade lowered the colors of Tammary. Both are likely to have followers, should their owners accept the handlesps. It is not likely that the owners will be in any hasts to accept, as \$500 will probably make them think the matter over carefully before

they put up so much money.

The Suburban Handicap has a number of entries that are not in the Brooklyn. Tammany and Lamplighter have 127 pounds each, so that if both accept the merits of the "crack" three-year olds of 1892 can be decided with precisely the same conditions. Almost everybody spoken to wanted to bet that Longstreet would not start in either race. His Highness is the choice of some of the old timers. "Jack." Wynne is confident that the son of Hi-Us-d will be first past the post, accidents

The Pepper is on the sale list, but may do wonders in The Pepper is on the sale list, but may do wonders in the hands of Matthew Byrnes. Montana is talked about by members of the Salvator Clob. Julius Kaufman is "sweet" on High Commissioner, but intends to keep silent, as he usually does when he has "a good thing." Victory, with 108 pounds, is well thought of by the Brighton Beach contingent. Pessara with 115 pounds is likely to receive substantial support from his owners. Walcott & Campbell. Mr. Walcott is in Europe. The stable of the firm is one of the best constructed at Morris Park. Over \$6,000 has been expended in constructing a track around the building, which is completely inclosed with glass, so that no time is lest on account of bad weather.

ounding, which is compressly inclosed with glass, so that no time is lost on account of bad weather. The Metropolitan Handicap meets the approval of all horsemen, but the owners of the topweights say that the ntil is to much for them. Every practical racing man accept, though enough horses with moderate imposts and the feather weights will remain in to make a fine contest

## STILL BALLOTING FOR SENATORS.

Bismatck, N. D., Feb. 1.-Colonel John D. Benson Dem.), came within three votes of being elected United States Senator again to-day. As the temperature was about 40 degrees below zero, several members suffer-ing from bronchial troubles remained away from the Capitol. Nearly all of the Democrats and Independents, however, were in their seats, and the word was assed around to vote solidly for Benton. The antieats, however, were in fact a series of the large passed around to vote solidly for Benton. The anti-Casey Republicans, however, did not embrace the opportunity to put Mr. Benton through, as they cast three votes for each of the four candidates. The ballot resulted: Benton, 39; Casey, 31; Kingman, 3; Smith, 3; Walsh, 3; Pinikham, 3. The Casey men are beganning to realize that they cannot elect the senator, and are negotiating with the antis with a view of getting him out of the way and holding a caucus. Helena, Mont., Feb. 1.—Five members of the Legislature were absent from the joint session to-day. Beecher (Pop.), voted for Chark again, and Matthews and Burt, the other two Populsts, for Dixon. The vote stood: Sanders, 31; Clark, 23; Dixon, 12. Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 1.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, and the result is practically the same as yesterday. New had 9; Warren, 11; Clark, 6; Corn, 4; Powell, 4; Beek, 3; Kabis, 1; London, 1.
Olympia, Wash., Feb. 1.—The 41st and 42d ballots for United States Senator, taken to-day, showed no change.

THE ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS of the Pennsylvania Railrond is a great train to the West and Southwest. It leaves New-York every day at 12 noon, and arrives at Cincinnati 8:15 next morning and at St. Louis 5:30 p. m. next afternoon. HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE ALERT. PREDERICK W. \*I-WARD ADVOCATES THE SPEEDY ACCEPTANCE OF THE HAWMIAN PROPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In a great encampment two things demand at-tention: First, orderly arrangement and discipline tention: First, orderly arrangement and discipline within: second, outposts to guard against attacks rom without. The people of the United States are in such an encampment. But they have a campingground so vast, so immense, and demanding sucrigilant care within, that they are apt to neglect the need of any outposts beyond their lines. Confident n their own peaceful purposes, they have been un willing to have any outlying dependencies in the seas and islands around them; though these are the natural guards of a great continental power. "No such guards were needed," they thought; "for no hody is going to attack the strong and peaceful United

This easy-going assumption of safety received a rude shock at the time of our Civil War, when every sea around us swarmed with hostile cruisers and blockade-runners, and every neighboring port and sland was transformed into a base for hostile supplies raids and attacks, protracting our struggle, adding to its enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, an dealing to our ocean commerce a blow from which it has not recovered to this day.

nained supine. We allow the Panama transit route to fall into the hands of French speculators, Cuba to groun under her Spanish officials. We refuse to accept San Domingo when she asks annexation, and we reject St. Thomas, the best harbor in the West tion by the Hawalian delegates knocking at our door n Washington.

Of course we may prefer that all these ports and islands shall remain independent and friendly, or at islands shall remain independent and friendly, or at least neutral. But the yearly march of events shows that they are not going to remain independent, nor neutral, and in any crisis, not even friendly. The great European powers are steadily adding to their naval and military strength, and to their outlying dependencies. These outposts will either belong to us or to one of them—to England or France or Germany. It is a question we have now to decide. We cannot play the dog in the manger. What shall we say to the Hawailan representatives? Shall we shake our heads and fold our hands for fear of offending the sensibilities of some Royal House in Europe? Or shall we add a new star to the galaxy of forty-four that we have such reason to be proud of?

that we have such reason to be proud of! FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 31, 1893.

#### THE NATIVES TO BE CONSIDERED THEY DETIRE THEIR OWN INDEPENDENCE-A

CIVILIZED AND EDUCATED RACE. To the Editor of The Tribune. May I respectfully urge upon you the fact that in all this discussion of Liavalian affairs the

tained a government for 100 years, sixty years they have copied the methods have a hearty and genuine pride in race; their history and traditions mean much to them. And who are those who come to rob then men, whose only claim upon us is this-that they are rich, and that they would profit us in territory and in pocketbook. But what ground is this for ou

It is merely that of Spain when she entered in and possessed the lands of the Americas, of England when she made herself mistress of Ireland, of Germany in her brutal confiscation of the Marshall Islands and New-Guinea. If we are to enter upon a career of aggrandizement let us cast aside pretexts of rights and boldly avow a desire to take by the strong hand what we can get.

Hawalian race of people, but a mere handful of foreigners, and more than that-merely a part of the foreign population of Honolaiu. What Hawaiian name do you find on their list? What pretence do they make that Kauai and Maul and Hawaii have been And I beg to add a word as to the Hawaiians. They

are not ignorant. In 1889 the Board of Education says: "All children between the ages of single-nare by law compelled to go to school. "All children between the ages of six and result of this law is that there is hardly a Hawaiian who is unable to read, write and cipher." The who is mable to read, write and cipher. The teachers in the Government schools in 1889 numbered 210; of these, seventy-aline were blawaitin and forty-two half-caste. In 1770, the people were barbarous. To day there are no more peaceable and orderly people on earth. I spent three months in the islands in 1888; my brother lived among the natives as a physician for several years, and I only echo the voice of all who know the country when I declare that nowhere in the world are life and properly more as a complete of the control of the control

WILL THE UNITED STATES LET HAWAII SLIP?

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: some years ago an opportunity presented itself for us to gain penceable possession and con-trol of the best part of the Island of Hayti, known as Santo Domingo. President Grant and his Cabinet had foresight enough to see the strategic value of coast, in front of the eastern terminus of the oceanic canal which, sooner or later, will be cut across the Isthmus of Panama. They secured it by a treaty, for the United States, on terms both de sirable and honorable. But the timid gentlemen the to the Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and thu placed in our hands. That was a National blunder

Another island is now offered us in the Pacific, on our ocean highway to and from Asia. Every consideration connected with our National security and international commerce demands that we now annex the strategic Island of Hawaii with boldness and alacrity, as soon as it is formally offered to us by the commissioners who have come from Hawaii that purpose. When any of the Nations of the Old World get a chance to annex a valuable and desirable Island, or part of a Continent, they annex it, and no one says them nay. Has not the time come for the United states to do the same, especially when the possession to be annexed would naturally be a ession of strategic value to our vast possession of strategic value to our vast domain? We have kept our possessions confined to the land too long already for our own independence, and se-

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curity, on the high seas. We now have an oppor-tunity in the Pacific that may never occur again. Have the gentlemen at Washington the foresight and the courage to annex Hawaii to the United States, and stand by lt! It is to be hoped so. It would be another National blunder for them to hesitate until the key to our Pacific Const, and its ocean commerce, is gobbled up by Great Britain or some other Old World nower.

Norld power.

Let the United States own and control strategio islands in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. She has already lost the opportunity to own and control the strategic Island of Hayti in the Atlantic. It will be ireason to refuse to own and control the strategic island of Hawaii in the Pacific. Annex Hawaii at once.

Detroit, Jan. 30, 1893.

LET THEM COME IN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: The majority of the citizens of our country do not, of course, understand the length or width of red not, of course, understand the proposition which Hawaii makes. We look on it as a proposal of marriage. If we choose to accept, who dare forbid the bans. We made a good bargain in purchasing Alaska, although at the time many thought it was a crazy investment. The dis-tance of Ala-ka, reckoned by its climatic conditions, which render approach difficult, is greater than that of Honolulu. If the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States, they would draw hundreds of p ople from our cities. It would relieve our market of its overstocked labor. It would open up a new field for American energy. In a few years we would field for American energy. In a few years we would make those islands verifable gardens in the sea, through the development process on which the Yankee has a patent. It our institutions and Government are, as we claim, the best under the sma; If our flag typifes, as we claim it does, the grandest system of existence here below, then they should we not gladly and engerly extend these benefits to those who entreat us to grant them. We do it by request and not by theft, as other nations have done. We desire no mawilling subjects. The conquests we make comethrough love, not fear. To those thus knocking at our door the American Nation cries with one voice; "Let them come in."

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1893.

WANT TO BUY THE IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH. Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 1.-The Iron Steamboat Company, of New-York, are negotiating for the pur-chase of the Iron Pier at this place. If a satisfactory price can be agreed upon the company will rebuild the pier for use next season.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED is the world's grentest passenger train. It leaves New-York every day at noon and arrives at Chicago at noon the next day.